

WILL CALL OFF HER SHIPS

GREAT BRITAIN BACKS DOWN IN THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.

Conditions of Her Ultimatum Are Modified—President Zelaya Will Send a Reply in a Few Hours—It Is Believed He Will Accept the Terms That Are Proposed.

London, April 29.—A Managua dispatch says: At a late hour this evening President Zelaya received a telegram from Washington stating that Great Britain would withdraw her ships from Corinto and give Nicaragua fifteen days in which to pay the \$75,000, if such a proposition would be accepted by Nicaragua. The dispatch also states that so far as the remaining conditions in the ultimatum were concerned they should be so modified as to meet the objections of Nicaragua. It is understood that these propositions are the result of the efforts of the United States to bring about a settlement of the pending difficulty in a manner alike honorable to both countries.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch President Zelaya at once held an audience with his principal advisers and a reply will probably be made within a few hours. President Zelaya, it is believed, will be disposed to accept the terms outlined in the dispatch. It will, however, require careful consideration, owing to the intense hostility which exists against the British government and the willingness on the part of some of the people to continue the struggle indefinitely.

New York, April 29.—Frederic R. Coudert, whose work as a member of the Bering Sea arbitration commission, demonstrated his profound knowledge of international law, declared to-day that the administration might as well as get out of business, if not it had not exacted from the British government a pledge that the occupation of Corinto would only be temporary.

"Undoubtedly the state department has received from Great Britain's representatives a satisfactory assurance in this regard," said Mr. Coudert. "I judge this to be the case from my personal acquaintance with the gentlemen who are dictating our government's policy. An administration that would not enforce the principle of the non-occupation by foreigners of American territory might as well make its last testament and call in an undertaker."

"The British are going down there to collect a claim which has never been adjudicated by any power than themselves, which rather shocks a law-abiding citizen. They are at once the plaintiffs, the judges, the executioners. I understand that Nicaragua was willing to arbitrate. If the affair had been that of the United States or Germany it would have been arbitrated. But little Nicaragua was not important enough to get up an arbitration with, and they have threatened her. Now, if the Nicaraguans had been scared into submission, paid over the \$75,000, and Admiral Stephenson had been gone with the money, we would have had nothing to say. But if they are going to blow up towns on our continent, if they are going to take territory and appropriate it, you will have a hornet's nest somewhere before long."

"Our sympathies would naturally go with the weak side and particularly with the American side. I am sure that we are trying to settle all international questions by arbitration, to see them settling the British lion to roaring and foaming at the mouth and lashing his tail, is discouraging."

"You cannot tell what the Spaniards will do. No matter how degenerate they may be politically, they are brave when their patriotism is touched. If they should resist and a few men be killed on both sides it would be like opening the bag in which Neptune kept the winds."

Washington, April 29.—After several conferences to-day between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert the secretary of the navy sent dispatches to the commanders of the United States gunboats Alert and Atlanta directing them to proceed to San Juan del Sur and Greytown, Nicaragua, respectively. The Alert is at Panama and it will take her about a day and a half to reach San Juan del Sur, which is the cable station nearest to Corinto, situated about one hundred miles below that port. The Atlanta is at Key West and can make the distance of 750 miles from that place to Greytown in two and a half days.

When Secretary Herbert was asked the significance of these orders he answered promptly as follows: "The newspapers say that a revolution is probable in Nicaragua. They state that the people are much dissatisfied with the government and are likely to attempt to overthrow it. In order to protect the interests of American citizens, their lives and property, and following the policy always pursued in such contingencies, I have ordered the Alert to San Juan del Sur and the Atlanta to Greytown. In addition to these vessels the Montgomery, now at Mobile, will sail on May 7 for Greytown, conveying the Nicaraguan canal commission to that place. The Monterey, which has sailed for Panama, will remain at Panama for the present. With two United States ships on one side of Nicaragua and one ship on the other side it is plain that American interests will be well protected in the rumored revolution should take place. But I wish it distinctly understood that these vessels are sent to Nicaragua for the purpose of caring for citizens of the United States and their interests, and not on any business connected with the situation at Corinto."

The Alert is one of the older vessels of the navy, an iron cruiser of 1,020 tons and propelled by a single screw. Her armament consists of four guns and she does not compare favorably with either of the British ships now at Corinto, although she would probably not be overmatched by the Wild Swan, now at San Juan del Sur, the port of her destination. While the policy of this government is well understood, no authoritative statement was made until to-day. A cabinet officer said this evening that the United States could not interfere between Great Britain and Nicaragua in their matter of difference, because Nicaragua was a sovereign state, recognized as such by Great Britain and the United States, and must hold herself responsible for offenses committed against British subjects.

The United States, he said, does not undertake a protectorate over Central America and South America to such an extent that a sovereign state of one or the other of these countries may in suit another sovereign nation with the expectation that this government will protect it from forcible reparation by such a nation. Such a principle has never been recognized by the United States, and if we attempted to assert it we would incur the enmity of every nation having dealings with Central and South America."

It is understood the situation at Corinto has been relieved of much of its tension by an intimation cabled by Ambassador Bayard that in case Nicaragua would guarantee payment of the indemnity asked within fifteen days Great Britain would accede to request for an extension of time.

Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal company, had an interview to-day with Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert. He said afterwards that his conference with these secretaries was for the purpose of informing them of the physical configuration of the country on the proposed canal route in order that the canal commission might be assisted in facilitating the work.

Mr. Miller stated that the United States would not permit Great Britain or any other country to undermine our interests in the canal project.

Boston is Aroused.

Aldermen Want the Mayor to Have Full Apportioning Powers.

Boston, April 29.—By a vote of 6 to 5 the board of aldermen after quite a debate passed the following:

Whereas, The honorable senate of the state of Massachusetts at its present session amended the city charter by taking from the board of aldermen the confirming power on nominations made by its honor the mayor, and

THEY REFUSE TO CONCUR

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON ELECTRIC ROAD ORDINANCES.

Councilmen Adhere to Former Action in Regard to Speed and Equipment of Electric Cars—Fireworks Cannot be Sold in Public Highways or in Front of Buildings—Other Business.

The regular meeting of the board of councilmen was held last evening. There was barely a quorum present, but before the meeting had been in session very long new arrivals made an average attendance.

The first matter of importance which came up was the non-concurrence of the board of aldermen with the former action of the board of councilmen in regard to city ordinances regarding the speed and equipment of electric cars. Councilman Chillingworth made the motion that the board adhere to its former action and oppose the aldermanic amendments. This motion was passed unanimously. Mr. Chillingworth moved that a committee on conference be appointed and the chair named Councilmen Pickett, Gibbons and Dewell, who will meet the conference committee appointed by the board of aldermen at its last meeting.

There was considerable discussion as to how to act on the bill for bonding the city for new pavements. The opinion of the corporation council, ordered by the aldermen tabled for printing, in effect that senate bill No. 65 be the bill recommended by them, came before the board of councilmen. Councilman Pickett moved to concur with the aldermen in ordering the bill tabled for printing. Councilman Scoville moved to reconsider the action of the last meeting sending the councilmanic bill to the aldermen and the motion prevailed.

The action of the board accepting the senate bill No. 65 was reconsidered. Councilman Grinnel moved that the phrase "if they have never paid lawful assessments for paving their lines of tracks" in section 2, paragraph 3, be omitted, and the word "or" in the following line in the phrase "the cost of paving or repaving" be changed to "and." The section now reads as follows:

On all streets occupied by the track or tracks of any railway company or companies said company or companies shall be assessed and shall severally pay to the city the cost of paving and repaving the full length, and nine feet wide for each and every line of track of such railway, or railways, now existing, or that may hereafter be laid in any street of said city.

A communication was read from the board of health, which was passed by that body at a special meeting held in the afternoon, and which called the attention of the councilmen to the matter of the dusty streets, and asked that attention be given to the matter at once in order to secure some immediate relief.

Councilman Chillingworth moved that the matter be referred to the committee on retrenchment and reform. This motion unanimously prevailed. He also made a motion that a public hearing be given, which was carried.

A report of the committee on ordinances regarding the sale of fireworks was presented providing that no person shall sell or expose for sale any fireworks without a license. Neither should fireworks be exposed for sale within the limits of any highway or in front of any building. This report was accepted and unanimously passed by the board.

A communication was then read from Mayor Hendrick giving an account of the Quinipiac drawbridge matter.

Councilman Pickett said that if the bridge was not completed by December 31, 1896, the city would be liable to a fine of \$5,000 per month as long as it remained incomplete. He also stated that he had heard the statement recently made before a legislative committee that \$250,000 would have to be expended by the city for new bridges and repairing of old bridges in the near future, and he thought it would be a good plan to provide for funds to meet these coming expenses.

Councilman Curtis moved that the corporation counsel be given authority to obtain permission from the legislature to issue bonds sufficient to pay for its share of the proposed new Grand avenue bridge over the Quinipiac river, the share not to exceed \$50,000. This motion was carried.

The mayor's communication concerning the location of the public morgue was read and it was voted to concur with the aldermen. The mayor wished the matter of the selection of a site should be delayed for a time and the aldermen had voted to act according to his desire.

In the matter of the resolution passed by the board of aldermen to the effect that cemetery associations be exempt from taxation for streets, sidewalks, sewers and other city improvements on the ground that they were not conducted by private companies, but for the benefit of the public or for charitable purposes, it was voted to concur with the aldermen. This does not apply to corporations with a capital stock and conducted for the profit of the stockholders.

Councilman Pickett asked to be excused from voting on this matter, as he did not think it was quite the proper way to do it under the limitations of the city charter. His request was granted, and the meeting adjourned.

Ship Filled Rapidly.

Vienna, April 29.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says the Russian warship Penderakia, of the Black sea fleet, collided at 3 o'clock this morning with the Russian mail steamer Zotebn near Takinhut light. The ship filled rapidly. Most of the passengers and crew were taken aboard the Penderakia from the Zotebn's decks; others were picked up after she went down. Five men sank with the ship and were lost. The warship was damaged below the water line. She is an iron clad vessel nearly twenty years old.

Important Question Settled.

Washington, April 29.—Solicitor General Conrad of the department of justice has decided that the copyright law does not prevent American books copyrighted in this country from being published in Canada and sold in this country. The case came up on a cheap edition of "Ben Hur," printed in Canada and sold in this country. It was sought to restrain the sale, but Solicitor General Conrad held that it was not a violation of the law and Solicitor General Conrad now sustains him.

St. Johns, N. F., April 29.—The seal fishing season just ended has been one of the most successful on record. The value of the catch is estimated at \$500,000. This will prove wonderfully beneficial in the way of bringing about the recovery of this colony from the recent commercial disasters.

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TYPHOID IN STAMFORD.

There Are Nearly Two Hundred Cases—Well Water Very Foul.

Stamford, April 29.—Up to the present time there have been reported 184 cases. Of these, 24 are only suspected of typhoid; in 160 cases the diagnosis is positive. Physicians report that 147 used milk from Blackham, and 13 did not use it. Of the 13, 4 took milk of various dealers (Blackham among them); 6 bought from Enos B. Lockwood, which was in cans washed by Blackham 2 drank milk supplied by Hayes (not yet investigated), and 1 got milk at Fry's bakery, which was supplied by Blackham. Blackham obtained his milk from four dairymen—Enos B. Lockwood, J. B. and Charles Hendrie, and Berdell of Long Ridge. He purchased no milk from Berdell previous to April 12, and as the first case of typhoid was reported April 15, it could not have been caused by Berdell's milk. The investigation as to the source of contagion, or the first case, is not fully completed.

Dr. Prudden of New York, who has examined water from the Lockwood well, reports: "It contained on the average 2,126 living bacteria of various species to one cubic centimeter. Good, clean, properly constructed wells should not, if in use, contain large numbers of the bacteria. Their presence in as large numbers as this specimen shows indicates that the water is contaminated. The samples of the water marked 'H. J. B.' show that on the average of two samples the number of living bacteria of various kinds in one cubic centimeter is 69,650. This number of living germs would be reasonable in sewer water or a cesspool, but indicates in a well, which is being used, a gross contamination. The water examinations show such a condition as should not be tolerated under any circumstances in a civilized community and especially not in connection with persons engaged in furnishing milk supplies from typhoid fever, since the disease became prevalent, occurred Friday afternoon. The victim was Bernard Greedy. He was thirty-one years old, and was one of the first stricken with the disease. Mrs. Greedy is seriously ill with the same disease. She is the mother of a two weeks' old child."

It is believed by physicians that the typhoid fever germs were first brought to this neighborhood by Italians employed on the new tracks. During the past few weeks they have been at work in the section in which Blackham's dairy is situated. There has been sickness among them, and the disease can be traced almost directly to their camp.

The cases under treatment are mild types of the fever. It is believed that the epidemic is checked, and that those who may die are suffering from some contributory cause as well.

ON THE RAIL FIELD.

Results of the Games in the Big League Yesterday.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati to-day shut Chicago out. Both Griffith and Dwyer pitched splendidly. Griffith attacked Miller in the fifth inning, striking him three times with the ball on the head, for which he was severely disciplined. The score:

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0
Hits—Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4. Errors—Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4. Batteries—Griffith and Moran; Dwyer and Merritt.

At Louisville—Cuppy was batted freely to-day, but stupid base running and weak fielding told against the home team. The score:

Cleveland.....0 3 2 4 3 0 4 3 0 8
Louisville.....2 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 8
Hits—Cleveland 2, Louisville 16. Errors—Cleveland 2, Louisville 6. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; McDermott, Knehl, Wadsworth, Cate and Zahner.

At St. Louis—Hawley again tried to beat his former playmates to-day, but to the surprise of all the browns pounded him unmercifully. Breitenstein pitched championship ball and stole a pirate got to third until the eighth inning. Hawley's home run in the ninth sent a man in ahead of him. The score:

Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 5
St. Louis.....0 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 1 9
Hits—Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 14. Errors—Pittsburg 3, St. Louis 2. Batteries—Hawley, Sugden and Mack; Breitenstein and Peltz.

At Ithaca—Princeton defeated Cornell to-day in a well played game. It was anybody's contest up to the eighth inning, when Princeton forged ahead and won.

Amputation Was Necessary.

Washington, April 29.—Captain Read of the United States steamship Olympia telegraphed the navy department this afternoon that when the vessel was coming to anchor at San Francisco yesterday the port chain parted at the fifteen fathom shackle, which in running out struck Ensign George Madison just above the ankle, breaking his leg, necessitating amputation.

Caused by the Frost.

Paris, April 29.—It is asserted that the heavy frosts which prevailed in Epinal during the latter part of the winter and early spring were the primary causes of the disaster, through throwing the masonry out of plumb.

West Point Visitors.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Lamont appointed the following members of the board of visitors to the West Point military academy: Representatives Vilius Wise and Ervin, Representatives Wheeler, Washington and Milliken, E. P. Blair of Illinois, General Thomas J. Wood of Ohio, A. Leo Knott of Maryland, Dr. E. G. Janeway of New York, Signorine Butler of Massachusetts, J. M. Wright of Kentucky and Peter Harrison of Virginia.

His Wives Were Legion.

ONE OF THEM WANTS TO HAVE HER MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mrs. Taylor, a Rich Woman, Declares That Her Husband, Whom She Met at a Hiding School, Has Been Married Many Times, and She Calls on His Other Victims to Come Forward.

New York, April 29.—Mrs. L. Taylor, a tall, fine-looking woman, is in town seeking to have her marriage to Charles Leroy Howard annulled. If her statement be correct, and her lawyer says it is, Howard has been wedded between forty and fifty times.

In a description of Howard sent out from Chicago he is also called Charles H. Jones Leroy, Martin, Munson and Harris. Mrs. Taylor first saw Howard in Boston. Her home is in New Bedford, Mass., but she is rich and she visited Boston frequently. While in the latter city on one occasion she decided to take riding lessons. Howard became her teacher.

Nine years later, Mrs. Taylor's husband having died in the meantime, Howard and Mrs. Taylor met once more and Howard asked and received permission to call and at once proceeded to make love. Then Mrs. Taylor moved to this city and about two years later she and Howard were married. Scarcely had the ceremony been performed when Howard suggested a loan of \$1,500. He got the money and gave his note in return. Then she fell ill and although the best physicians visited her, they could make nothing of her complaint and she failed to improve. Howard attended her constantly.

Finally one doctor who was called said that she must have a trained nurse at once and that one who save her. Howard and Mrs. Taylor then moved to New York, where Howard was a physician should enter the room. Howard protested that all this was unnecessary, but the physician was obdurate and Howard left town next day. Immediately afterwards the woman grew better and was soon as well as ever. She then began to inquire concerning Howard's career and easily learned that Howard had been often married, though not divorced before she met him.

Mrs. Taylor, as she calls herself, located Howard in North La Crosse, Wis., last December, got out regulation papers and landed him in a Chicago jail. In five days he was released on bail and fled. Mrs. Taylor wants women who have suffered as she has to come forward and assist in the annulment of her marriage.

BIG BOAT RACE SETTLED.

It Will Be Rowed on the Hudson Near Poughkeepsie.

New York, April 29.—It has been practically settled that the big boat race between the university crews of Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania shall be rowed on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. The representatives of the three colleges inspected the course a few days ago. A committee from the Appo-Keep-Sing Boat club, consisting of graduates from Cornell, Yale, Harvard and Williams, met the representatives of the students and took them over the course in a steam launch.

The course extends from one mile below the Poughkeepsie railroad bridge straight up the river for four miles. It is from three to eight fathoms deep throughout and offers no advantage to the crew winning the toss. The entire course is within one hundred yards of the west bank of the river. It is sheltered from the prevailing winds by the Highlands and is never very rough.

The West Shore railroad will run an observation train, connecting with specials from New York, Philadelphia, Albany and different points in New England.

Will Form a Milk Exchange.

New York, April 29.—A meeting of one hundred milk producers and dealers, who do business in New York markets, was held here this afternoon. It was decided to form a new milk exchange with a paid-up capital of \$25,000; shares to be \$20 each and a holder of five shares to be eligible for a directorship.

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He Gave Himself Up.

Charlotte, N. C., April 29.—J. R. Holland, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National bank of this city, who had been missing for about a week, surrendered to the authorities here late last night and is now in jail. An effort is being made among his friends to furnish bail for him. It is now thought that his defaultation exceeds \$50,000. Bank Examiner Miller is still at work on the bank's books.

Investigating the Books.

Boston, April 29.—The investigation of the books of Mr. Clarence P. Lovell, who until recently was the secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, is not yet completed. It is probable it will show a shortage of not over \$500. It is likely Mr. Lovell or his friends will make the amount good. Mr. Lovell is ill at his home.

Gratitude to the Pope.

London, April 29.—Lord Halifax, president of the English church union, addressed a meeting of his society in London this evening. After referring to his recent visit to Rome and his private audience at the Vatican, he expressed profound gratitude to Leo XIII for his letter to the English people regarding the church union. This document, Lord Halifax said, showed that the pope's attitude toward the reunion of the church of England and the church of Rome was quite different from that of men who were supposed to represent his authority in England.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

There May Not Be Ground for European Intervention.

London, April 29.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Yokohama:

The Japanese think that when China shall have ratified the treaty of peace there will not be any ground for intervention on the part of the European powers. The opinion is still held generally that such intervention would cause a dangerous ferment in the country and would imperil the government. The Japanese are not in the frame of mind to regard with equanimity the action of the powers attempting to deprive them of the fruits of victory.

Berlin, April 29.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, semi-official, defends Germany's part in the joint protest against the Shimonski treaty. "We are fully justified," it says, "however little the protection of foreign interests is concerned, in going hand in hand with Russia. This, moreover, is a policy which has the advantage of promoting effectively German trade relations with East Asia."

Concluded His Mission.

Paris, April 29.—M. Fichon, French minister to Hayti, has concluded his mission to San Domingo. He has received the formal apology of San Domingo's government and its submission to France's demands for compensation on account of the ill treatment of the French citizens. He will return to Port-au-Prince to-morrow and to-morrow afternoon President Faure will receive San Domingo's agent in this city.

FIGHT IS STILL ON.

Curious State of Affairs in a Maine School District.

Portland, Me., April 29.—A curious state of school affairs exists in the town of Naples. At the March election of the three members of the school committee Levi Connell's term had expired and a new man was therefore to be elected.

But the people elected three new men so the committee may consist of five members in order that Dr. Rounds and Mr. Meserve, the two hold-over members, might not control the board. The two members of the old board refused to recognize the new men and appointed Benjamin Knight to fill the board. Then the three re-elected Dr. Rounds to be superintendent.

Meanwhile the new men had met and elected John Clark. Both superintendents have engaged teachers for the term. Last week both representatives sent a number of women to clean the school house in Naples village. Dr. Rounds had the advantage by being in possession of the keys, but John Clark instructed his washerwoman to break in the doors. She did so and the school house was cleaned twice. The fight is still on and it is doubtful which side will win.

WHO WROTE TRILBY?

That Is the Question Which Is Now in the Courts.

Denver, April 29.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby"? was the question propounded in the United States court here to-day when the suit of Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum Stock company to restrain them from producing "Trilby" at their theater was called. The defendants alleged that the book was not originally invented or written by Du Maurier. They asserted that the original title and book of Trilby were first published in France in 1893 and afterwards translated and published in English in 1894 and that the title and book have been common property for seventy-five years.

A SERIES OF DISASTERS

EXPERIENCE OF SHORE LINE FREIGHT TRAIN YESTERDAY.

Accident Narrowly Averted Near East Haven—Engine Damaged in Collision—Woman Killed in Clinton While Crossing the Tracks.

Saybrook, April 29.—The first Boston express freight over the Shore Line, in charge of Conductor Joseph Kane and Engineer Scamell, which left New Haven at 7 o'clock this morning, had a series of unfortunate experiences on the trip between New Haven and Saybrook Junction to-day. The engine hauling the train was No. 283, one of the big engines used for hauling the through freights over the Shore Line to Boston.

Just after the train had got out of the Fair Haven tunnel and a short distance from the East Haven station a big boulder ten feet square rolled down from the embankment across the track and just ahead of the approaching freight.

The boulder rolled down with such force that it went over the track in safety and a serious accident was prevented. The pilot of the locomotive was torn off in the collision with the stone and the front of the engine was otherwise badly damaged. The train was delayed at the East Haven station for an hour, until another engine was sent out from New Haven to haul the train on to Boston.

At 10 o'clock engine No. 282, in charge of the same crew, was attached to the train and the trip was resumed. While the train was pulling through Clinton a woman well known in this place, named Jane Harris, started to go across the John street crossing. She was on the track when the freight came along and evidently became confused. She stepped back on the east-bound track directly in front of the train, and was struck. After the train had been brought to a stop the body of the woman was found lying in the ditch beside the track with only a slight scratch on her forehead.

Medical Examiner Reynolds of Clinton viewed the remains and this afternoon the body was buried by the town. The woman was about thirty-five years of age and was demented. She had been a charge upon the town for several years.